

11

LAUNCESTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1963



Health Area Office,
Launceston,
Cornwall.

WILLIAM PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



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LAUNCESTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Members of the Public Health, Housing and Sewerage Committee :

Cllr. W.R. Sandercock - Chairman

Cllr. Dr. J. Berryman

" F. Broad

" E.C. Chudleigh

" E. Cowling

" G. Fishleigh

" H.E. Foote

" R.T. Kneebone

Cllr. F.C. Neale

" L.L. Pooley

" F. Sandercock

" A.L. Stephens

" J.N. Stephens

" W.J. Uglow

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Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

also holds appointments of :

Medical Officer of Health : Launceston Borough Council
 Bude/Stratton Urban District Council
 Stratton Rural District Council
 Camelford Rural District Council

Assistant County Medical Officer, Area No. 6 Cornwall County Council

School Medical Officer - Cornwall County Council

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

T.A. JUDD

MEAT INSPECTOR :

E.E. ROUGHTON (resigned July, 1963)

R.E. WARBURTON (from December, 1963)

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	73,187
Population	5,970
No. of separate dwellings occupied	2,076
Rateable Value 1963	£87,858
Product of ld. rate	at 31.3.63. £133.0.2.056d.

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 estimated population</u>
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Legitimate	94	52	42	17.085
Illegitimate	8	4	4	

<u>Stillbirths</u>	-	-	-	-
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<u>Deaths</u> (all causes)	76	38	38	12.73
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Deaths from Puerperal Causes:

Puerperal and post-abortive)	N I L
sepsis		
Other Puerperal Causes		

Infant Mortality (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)

3	3	-	29.41
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	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	3	4	7
Measles (all ages)		N I L	
Whooping Cough (all ages)		N I L	
Diarrhoeas (under 2)		N I L	

Health Area Office,
Launceston.

To: The Chairman and Councillors of the
Launceston Rural District.

Mr. Chairman, Miss Lethbridge and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1963.

A study of the vital statistics shows that the number of births was increased by 27 compared with the figure for 1962, and deaths rose by four. The favourable balance of births over deaths continued. Heart disease was the most common cause of death, followed by vascular lesions of the nervous system and cancer, in that order. There were three infant deaths, but no stillbirths were recorded.

The estimated mid-year population, 5970, was ten fewer than for the previous year. The publication of the full county report for the 1961 census shows that the enumerated population was 6028, a decline of 456 compared with the previous census figure. As the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 224 during the ten-year period between 1951 and 1961, this fall in population must mean that more people left the district than settled in it.

This is part of the long story of rural depopulation, usually deplored. Part of the reason for this fall in population is the increasing mechanisation of farming. Another factor is the technical nature of much further education and training, which necessarily takes young people to the industrial centres where this training is available, and in which, when fully trained, they remain, as the outlet for their skills lies in such places. The growing provision of modern living amenities in rural districts appears to have little or no effect in slowing the movement from country to town. If, with all this, agricultural production is maintained, then it must be asked whether rural depopulation is, in fact, an ill to be cured, or merely a continuing evolutionary change to be accepted.

During the year, apart from a small outbreak of measles, the incidence of infectious disease was low. There were no cases of diphtheria and none of poliomyelitis. Vaccination against the latter disease continued, and the use of the oral poliomyelitis vaccine had almost entirely replaced vaccination by injection by the end of the year.

The provision of main sewerage schemes continued during 1963, and, in the housing field, a start was made on the Venterdon housing scheme, which provides rehousing for the clearance areas of Venterdon and Holmbush. The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, came into operation on 1st October. As no meat inspector was available until December, it was not possible to operate the Regulations until then, and not fully thereafter.

I wish to record my thanks to Mr. T.A.Judd, the Council's Public Health Inspector, for his valuable co-operation in all aspects of our work together and in the preparation of this report. To Mr. G.L.Davey, the Clerk of the Council, Mr. F.R.Thorne, the Council's surveyor, and the Council's other officers, I am indebted for much willing help. I am grateful to the General Medical Practitioners for their co-operation.

The interest of the Council and, in particular, of the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee is once more gratefully acknowledged.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PATERSON

Medical Officer of Health

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (in acres) 73,187. The district is essentially agricultural, the only industry not connected with agriculture - mining - being no longer in active operation.

Population - The Registrar General has estimated the population for the mid-year 1963 to be 5,970, a decrease of 10 in the population for the previous year. The "natural increase" in the population is the excess of births over deaths. In 1963 there were 26 more births than deaths.

Deaths - The total number of deaths assigned to the district for the year was 76 compared with 72 in 1962. The crude death rate based on the mid-year population was 12.73 compared with 12.04 in the previous year. The following table has been compiled for comparison with previous years :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Recorded Rate</u>
1959	72	37	35	11.20
1960	75	50	25	11.68
1961	78	36	42	13.02
1962	72	35	37	12.04
1963	76	38	38	12.73

In order to compare the mortality in the district with the mortality for England and Wales, it is necessary to make a correction to allow for the difference in age and sex distribution of the two populations. This is done by applying to the crude death rate of the District an "Area Comparability Factor" which has been estimated by the Registrar General as 0.90 for the District.

The Standardised Death Rate, therefore, is 11.457 which may be compared with that of 12.2(provisional) for England and Wales.

Births - The number of live births assigned to this District was 102 compared with 75 in 1962. The rate per thousand of the population was 17.085. When the Registrar General's area Comparability Factor for births (1.11) is applied to this figure, the Standardised Birth Rate of 18.964 for this District compared with 18.2 (provisional) for England and Wales.

Stillbirths - There was no stillbirth in 1963.

Illegitimate Births - There were eight illegitimate births assigned to the District during the year. Shown as a proportion of the total number of live births, this represents 7.8 per cent.

Maternal Mortality - There was no death connected with childbirth during the year.

Infant Mortality - There were three deaths of infants in the first year of life

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
M	9 months	Acute leukaemia
M	12 hours	Prematurity
M	4 hours	Prematurity

NOTE :

VITAL STATISTICS

It is important that too much weight should not be attached to small variations in these rates from one year to the other, particularly where relatively small populations are involved - attention should rather be paid to the trend of these rates over a period of years.

MORTALITY TABLE

Classified in accordance with 36 headings based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classifications of Disease, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1955.

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	1	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	-	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	2	3	5
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemis	1	-	1
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	6	6	12
18. Coronary disease, angina	8	7	15
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	2	4
20. Other heart disease	7	7	14
21. Other circulatory diseases	1	2	3
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	2	2	4
24. Bronchitis	1	1	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	7	10
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
34. All other accidents	1	-	1
35. Suicide	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	38	38	76

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

General Medical Services

General medical services under Part IV of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are provided by medical practitioners resident in the district and in adjoining districts, all of whom undertake maternity medical services.

County Council Services

- I Health Department. The County Council is the local health authority for the purposes of Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and provides the following services in the district :-
 - (a) Midwifery and Home Nursing. Nurse-midwives are provided to attend general nursing and midwifery cases in the home.
 - (b) Health Visiting. The nurse midwives act also as health visitors and, with special training in the care of the mother and young child, are available to give advice on health matters in the home or at the clinic. They act also as school nurses.
 - (c) Child Welfare Centre. A Child Welfare Clinic is held at the Health Clinic, Launceston, three times each month.
 - (d) Dental Clinic. Priority dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children is available at the Dental Clinic at the Health Clinic, Launceston.
 - (e) Vaccination and Immunisation. Facilities for vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough are provided at the Child Welfare Clinic or by the supply of materials to the family doctor. Regular sessions are held for poliomyelitis vaccination.
 - (f) Home Help Service. Home helps are employed to provide domestic help for households in certain circumstances, a charge being made for this service according to the means of the person concerned.
 - (g) Ambulance Service. A service of ambulances for the conveyance of sick, accident and emergency cases is provided. For sitting cases, utilicon sitting case vehicles are used. When appropriate, some such cases are carried by the Hospital Car Service, a voluntary organisation. Day-to-day administration of the service is carried out from the Ambulance Control, Bodmin.

- (h) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care. A full-time tuberculosis health visitor is provided for the care and after-care of tuberculous persons. District nurses are available to assist in the treatment of such persons when required by the Chest Physician or family doctor. Certain special investigations are carried out in other types of illness by district health visitors, while health education is carried out by the County's Medical and Nursing staff.
- (i) Mental Health. The County Council has certain responsibilities in connection with the ascertainment of mental ill-health and mental deficiency, with the provision of statutory supervision, etc. for mental defectives living in the community, and with the provision of after-care following treatment for mental illness. The Mental Welfare Officer for the district works from the Health Area Office, Launceston.

II Education Department. As local education authority, the County Council is responsible for the School Health Service, which provides the following :-

Periodic Medical Inspection of pupils
 Cleanliness Surveys of pupils
 Dental Inspection and treatment of pupils
 Ascertainment of handicapped pupils in need of special education.
 Treatment Clinic, Health Clinic, Launceston :-
 Speech Therapy, by appointment
 Dental Clinic, by appointment

Child Guidance, by arrangement at Launceston Child Guidance Clinic

III Welfare Department. This service is concerned with the welfare of the aged, and with that of various categories of handicapped persons. It is concerned also with the provision of temporary accommodation in certain circumstances for persons in urgent need thereof. The Welfare Officer for the district works from the Health Area Office, Launceston.

Hospital Services. The South Western Regional Hospital Board is the hospital authority for the area. Launceston Hospital provides in-patient and out-patient facilities in the district. Patients are referred also to hospitals in Plymouth and elsewhere. Cases of infectious disease are admitted to the Scott Isolation Hospital, Plymouth, and tuberculosis patients to Didworthy or Tehidy Sanatoria. Mental hospital accommodation is provided by St. Lawrence's Hospital and Laninval House, Bodmin, and Moorfields Hospital, Ivybridge, Devon.

An Orthopaedic Clinic is held weekly at the Health Clinic, Launceston, and a Physiotherapy Clinic at Tavistock Hospital. The Chest Clinic is held at Launceston Hospital. An Ophthalmic Clinic for school and pre-school children is held periodically at the Launceston Health Clinic. A Specialist Ante-Natal clinic is held in Launceston each week.

Laboratory Facilities. These are provided by the Public Health Laboratories at Plymouth and Truro to which specimens for bacteriological examination are submitted.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLIES

The East Cornwall Water Board is the statutory water authority for most of the Rural District.

WATER SAMPLES

Public samples

201 samples were taken for bacteriological analysis by the East Cornwall Water Board from public supplies with the following results :-

Altarnun	19 satisfactory.	Chlorinated supply
Bolventor	18 satisfactory.	Chlorinated supply
Bray Shop	29 satisfactory 5 unsatisfactory	Chlorinated supply
Coads Green	8 satisfactory 7 doubtful 7 unsatisfactory	Raw supply Raw supply Raw supply

This supply has now been chlorinated since when all samples have been satisfactory.

Lawhitton	19 satisfactory 1 unsatisfactory	Chlorinated supply Chlorinated supply
Trebulett	20 satisfactory 1 unsatisfactory	Raw supply Raw supply
Tregadillett	25 satisfactory	Chlorinated supply
Tutwell	21 satisfactory 2 unsatisfactory	Chlorinated supply Chlorinated supply
Warbstow	19 satisfactory	Chlorinated supply

13 samples were taken from private supplies of which nine were satisfactory and four unsatisfactory

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES

South Petherwin.

This scheme, costing approximately £15,500, commenced during 1962 and was completed in July, 1963.

By the end of the year many properties had been connected and a number of applications for planning permission for private development had been received as a direct result of the laying of the sewers.

Trewint.

Following the County Council's refusal to support a scheme pumping sewage from this village back to Altarnun, a new scheme was designed for installing a filter bed and humus tank. The necessary land was acquired and a tender for £2,200 accepted, but work had not started by the end of the year, due to the need for completion of the legal formalities.

Stokeclimsland.

This scheme, which had been designed and approved during 1962, was commenced early in 1963. A contract to carry out the work for a sum of £17,300 was entered into with Messrs.S.Jewell,Ltd., and the scheme was in operation before the end of the year.

Middlewood.

This scheme was designed and completed in 1963. The contractors were Messrs.S.Jewell,Ltd., and the amount of the tender was £4,000. This has enabled a number of cottages to be improved by means of improvement grants.

Egloskerry.

A considerable amount of design work and negotiations proceeded during the year and negotiations opened up with British Railways for the acquisition of a site for the disposal works. Agreement has been reached with the Ministry, the County Council and the River Board for the installation of an extended aeration packaged plant.

Lewannick.

A considerable amount of design work was carried out during the year and efforts to acquire a site for the disposal works were begun.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

No rodent operator is employed by the Council. The Council at a nominal charge, supply warfarin bait in ready-for-use packets.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Licences issued this year were single caravans on three sites and a licence for a caravan site for 15 caravans.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

Collection is by contract and all villages and hamlets together with properties along the route taken by the covered lorry in travelling between one village and another receive a fortnightly collection. There is a weekly collection from litter bins placed at various places along the A.30 (Trunk Road).

HOUSING

During the year the Council declared the following to be Clearance Areas :-

Venterdon Area No. 1	consisting of five properties
Venterdon Area No. 2	" " two "
Holmbush Area	" " five "
Trebursye Area	" " four "

At the Ministry Inquiry, written proposals were put forward for re-conditioning and modernising two of the properties at Holmbush. These proposals were accepted by the Council. No proposals were put forward by the owners of any other properties.

The Clearance Orders were confirmed by the Minister of Housing & Local Government with the exclusion of the two properties at Holmbush.

Total number of Council houses	97
Council houses completed in 1963	Nil
Private enterprise houses completed in 1963	10
Private enterprise houses completed since 1945	84

1. Inspection of dwellings during the year :-

(a) No. of dwellings inspected under Public Health or Housing Acts	60
(b) Inspections for this purpose	91

2. Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation

21

3. Dwelling houses (excluding those under preceding heading) not in all respects fit for habitation

31

4. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices

46

5. Action under Statutory Power during the year :

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9,10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957	
(i) Dwellings in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs :-	1
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :-	
(i) Dwellings in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	5

(ii) Dwellings rendered fit by owners	5
(iii) Dwellings rendered fit by Local Authority	Nil

6. Proceedings under Sections 16,17 and 26 of the Housing Act, 1957 :-	
(i) Dwellings in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
(ii) Dwellings where undertaking not to re-let were accepted from owner	2
(iii) Parts of dwellings closed under Section 18	Nil
(iv) Houses demolished	1
(v) Closing Orders lifted after dwellings satisfactorily re-conditioned	2

OVERCROWDING

One new case of overcrowding occurred during the year. One case of overcrowding was abated by re-housing. The known cases of overcrowding are six dwelling houses occupied by seven families consisting of 32 persons.

THE RENT ACT 1957

No applications were received for a Certificate of Disrepair. Since the coming into force of the Act, only one Certificate has been applied for, which was later withdrawn upon the owner carrying out the necessary repairs.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 - 1961

Since the passing of the Act the Council has ceased to offer Discretionary grants and concentrated upon Standard grants.

STANDARD GRANTS

1. Schemes submitted during 1963	35
2. Schemes approved during 1963	35
3. Schemes completed during 1963	27
4. Cost of schemes completed during 1963	£7,460.1.9d.
5. Grants paid during 1963	£3,292.0.0d.
(a) Total Standard grant schemes completed	88
(b) Total cost of schemes	£23,628.6.5d.
(c) Total grants paid	£10,354.17.3d.
Water Closets provided	78
Baths provided	82
Washbasins provided	80
Hot water supplies provided	78
Ventilated larders provided	36

Before the introduction of Standard grants, 52 houses were modernised by means of Improvement or Discretionary grants at an approved cost of £30,648.0.0d. the grants paid being £12,823.0.0d.

The 27 Standard grants paid were divided as follows :-

Owner occupied farms	7
Tenanted farms	2
Agricultural Cottages	6
Owner occupied houses	10
Tenanted houses	2

MILK

The County Council is now responsible for the registration of distributors of milk in the district

ICE CREAM

There is one Ice Cream Factory and twenty licences to retail Pre-packed Ice Cream.

FOOD PREMISES

There are in the district :-

Catering Establishments	13
Butcher's shops	4
Grocer's shops	27
Bakeries	Nil
Number of visits in connection with Food Hygiene Regulations	40
Informal Notices served	2

KNACKER'S YARD

There is one Knacker's Yard which is not licensed for the slaughter of horses. Conditions are satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION

Three slaughterhouses operate in the district, two of which slaughter for the wholesale market.

Your Meat Inspector left at the end of July and your present Meat Inspector (Mr. R.E. Warburton) did not take up his duties until the 9th December, during which period no meat inspection was carried out.

Details of animals slaughtered and inspected are recorded in Table IV but no figures are included under animals killed for the months of August and September as there is no record of these numbers.

Allowing for an increase of 1/6th over the known number of animals killed for the two months referred to above, the total number of animals slaughtered during the year would be 72,500 approximately - an increase of 2,000 over the previous year.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 came into operation on 1st October, 1963 whereby, amongst other things, all meat inspected and passed as fit for human consumption must be marked. As no inspector was available, meat marking did not commence until the 9th December.

The Regulations set out clearly how each animal shall be inspected and which glands, organs, etc. shall be incised. The Regulations quite clearly place upon the Local Authority the duty of arranging for the inspection by an inspector of the carcase of every animal slaughtered within their district for human consumption.

With the two main slaughterhouses engaged in the export trade and situated some six miles apart, it is quite impossible for one inspector to carry out 100% meat inspection and marking. In the past, the difficulties of a small authority, even with two inspectors, in ensuring full inspection in times of sickness and holidays and in the event of the resignation of an inspector, have been pointed out. Adequate proof of this was given during the period from 1st October until your new inspector took up duty on 9th December. Where there is a large inspectorate to call upon in time of emergency, as in a large county borough, the situation is different.

There is no doubt that meat inspection should be the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who could call upon a pool of inspectors in much the same way as is done with their graders.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

During the year one Factory with power has been added to the Register.

Total number of Factories with Power	25
Total number of Factories without Power	2
Outworkers	2
Engineering construction works	2

CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORIES

Agricultural Food stuffs	3
Motor Vehicle Repairs	7
Engineers and agricultural implements	5
Abattoirs	2
Provender	1
General Smithing	1
Concrete Block making	1
Joinery	2
Ice Cream Manufacture	1
Saw Mills	1
Poultry Appliances	2
Scrap Merchants	1
Total visits	25
Formal Notices	Nil
Informal notices	2

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961, are attached as an appendix to this report in accordance with circular 1/60 of the Ministry of Health.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The infectious diseases which are statutorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health are the following :- smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlet fever, typhus fever, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, relapsing fever, plague, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, malaria, dysentery, puerperal pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum, acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, whooping cough, measles, acute encephalitis, meningococcal infection, anthrax and food poisoning.

The monthly incidence of infectious disease is shown in Table III.

Smallpox. No case was notified during the year, in the course of which 13 primary vaccinations and six re-vaccinations were carried out.

This total of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations is in marked contrast to the figures for 1962, when 173 primary and 102 re-vaccinations were carried out. The occurrence of smallpox outbreaks in England and Wales during 1962 was a powerful stimulus to vaccination, but the public memory, always short, showed a remarkably rapid lapse in this respect when the outbreaks were over.

With regard to primary infant vaccinations, however, the number may have been affected by the new practice, advised by the Ministry of Health, of performing this vaccination between the age of one and two years, and not in the first few months of life, as was formerly the case.

Diphtheria. No cases of this disease were notified during 1963. 82 children received a complete course of primary immunisation during the year, the triple antigen against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus being used in almost all instances. 25 children received booster injections.

Measles. A mild outbreak was experienced during the year, 55 cases being notified in all. The majority occurred in July and, although no part of the Rural District was spared, the North Hill parish bore the brunt of the epidemic.

Erysipelas. Two cases of this skin infection were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis. No case of this infection was notified during the year.

During the year, 780 persons received a complete course of oral vaccination. A large proportion of these were children of pre-school and school age, previously vaccinated by injection, who took advantage of a booster course of oral vaccination offered by the County Council to this especially susceptible age-group because of the enhanced protection conferred by the oral vaccine.

Puerperal Pyrexia. This is defined as any feverish condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4° or more has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage. One case was notified during the year.

Food Poisoning. One case of food poisoning was notified during the year. It was not possible to obtain laboratory confirmation of the diagnosis. The infection was probably acquired outside of the district, and the case was not severe.

Tuberculosis.

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non.Pul.</u>	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non.Pul.</u>
Cases on Register 31.12.62	6	1	13	1
No. of cases notified during year	-	-	-	-
Cases restored	-	-	-	-
Inward Transfers	1	-	-	-
Cases Removed	2	-	2	-
<hr/>				
Total on Register 31.12.63	5	1	11	1
<hr/>				

No action was found to be necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, in connection with persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which deals with the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

The Regional Hospital Board is responsible for treatment of tuberculosis patients and the County Council for the prevention of spread of the disease and aftercare of the patients.

Out-patients and contacts are seen by the Chest Physician (Dr. Mellor) at the Chest Clinic at Launceston Hospital. The County Council Tuberculosis Health Visitor attends the Clinic, follows up the patients in their homes, traces contacts and sources of infection and thus acting as a most valuable essential "Liaison Officer" between the curative and preventive services, bridges a most alarming administrative gap.

All susceptible contacts of known cases are offered B.C.G. Vaccination and most avail themselves of this method of protection.

The scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination of susceptible school-leavers was continued by the County Council during the year again with a good response.

OTHER DISEASES

Cancer of the Lung.

During 1963, out of a total of 7 deaths from all forms of cancer, one male death was due to cancer of the lung. This brings the total of deaths from this cause in the district since 1949 to 12 male and two female deaths. During the same period, there have been 84 male and 86 female deaths from all forms of cancer.

At the beginning of the present year, the U.S. Public Health Service published its report on smoking and health. This substantially agrees with the conclusions of reports previously published in this country. The report concludes that the situation is "a health hazard of sufficient importance in the United States to warrant appropriate remedial action." This statement applies with equal force to the position in this country. The issue of anti-smoking posters and leaflets, no matter how effective they may be in themselves, is of trifling preventive value in the face of the expert and subtle use of modern advertising on television and in the press by the tobacco manufacturers. The extensive employment of the same media, with at least equal skill and subtlety, is surely the minimum requirement in achieving effective anti-smoking propaganda.

TABLE I

TUBERCULOSIS

Age and Sex distribution of cases and deaths - 1963.

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Pul.</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>Pul.</u>		<u>Other</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE II

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>POPULATION</u> (Estimated)	<u>BIRTHS</u>		<u>DEATHS</u>			
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Crude Rate</u>	<u>Under 1 year</u>		<u>All ages</u>	
				<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1959	6,430	104	16.17	3	28.84	72	11.20
1960	6,420	111	17.28	-	-	75	11.68
1961	5,990	100	16.69	3	30	78	13.02
1962	5,980	75	12.34	4	53	72	12.04
1963	5,970	102	17.085	3	29.41	76	12.73

TABLE III

Monthly Incidence of Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Measles	4	1	-	-	2	3	37	8	-	-	-	-	55
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	5	1	-	-	2	3	38	9	-	-	1	-	59

TABLE IV

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excl. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed	919	805	5217	45,560	9,634	-
No. inspected	655	605	3694	30,716	7,463	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	5	18	80	15	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	240	14	1016	3,224	-	-
% of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	19.5%	0.86%	3.6	4.5	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	2	-	-	108	-
% of the no. inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	0.49%	-	-	1.4	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	3	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	3	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

N.B. TABLE COVERS 10 MONTHS ONLY. NO FIGURES AVAILABLE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	3	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	25	20	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' Premises)	2	2	-	-
Total	29	25	2	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (Section 1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (Section 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (Section 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (Section 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (Section 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (Section 7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-	-

PART VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(I)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making Wearing Apparel	2	-	-	-	-	-

